This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

LISTING OF CLAIMS:

1. **(Previously Presented)** A method to treat spinal cord damage; spinal cord trauma; neuronal tissue damage produced by an ischemic attack, infarction, hemorrhage or aneurysm; Huntington's disease; multiple sclerosis; myelopathy; myelitis; or syringomyelia, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of an FGF-20 polypeptide or a biologically active fragment thereof.

2. **(Original)** The method of claim 1, wherein said FGF-20 polypeptide is human.

3. **(Original)** The method of claim 2, wherein said polypeptide has FGF-20 specific immunogenic activity.

4. **(Original)** The method of claim 1, wherein said polypeptide comprises amino acid 1 to amino acid 211 as set forth in Fig. 1.

5. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 1, wherein said polypeptide has 95% sequence identity to amino acid 1 to amino acid 211 of human FGF-20 as set forth in Fig. 1, and wherein said ~~FGF-20~~ polypeptide has FGF activity.

6. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 2, wherein said polypeptide has 95% sequence identity to amino acid 1 to amino acid 211 of human FGF-20 as set forth in Fig. 1, and wherein said ~~FGF-20~~ polypeptide has FGF activity.

7. (Previously Presented) A method to treat spinal cord damage; spinal cord trauma; neuronal tissue damage produced by an ischemic attack, infarction, hemorrhage or aneurysm; Huntington's disease; multiple sclerosis; myelopathy; myelitis; or syringomyelia, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a nucleic acid having a nucleotide sequence coding for an FGF-20 polypeptide or a biologically active fragment thereof.

8. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 7, wherein said ~~nucleic acid~~ FGF-20 polypeptide is human.

9. (Original) The method of claim 8, wherein the nucleotide sequence codes without interruption for FGF-20.

10. (Original) The method of claim 7, wherein the nucleotide sequence has 95% sequence identity to the nucleotide sequence set forth in Fig. 1.

11. (Original) The method of claim 8, wherein the nucleotide sequence has 95% sequence identity to the nucleotide sequence set forth in Fig. 1.

12. (Previously Presented) A method to treat an adrenal leukodystrophy, progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy, encephalomyelitis, Guillian-Barre syndrome, paraproteinemia, or chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of an FGF-20 polypeptide or a biologically active fragment thereof.

13. (Original) The method of claim 12, wherein said FGF-20 polypeptide is human.

14. (Original) The method of claim 13, wherein said polypeptide has FGF-20 specific immunogenic activity.

15. (Original) The method of claim 12, wherein said polypeptide comprises amino acid 1 to amino acid 211 as set forth in Fig. 1.

16. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 12, wherein said polypeptide has 95% sequence identity to amino acid 1 to amino acid 211 of human FGF-20 as set forth in Fig. 1, and wherein said ~~FGF-20~~ polypeptide has FGF activity.

17. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 13, wherein said polypeptide has 95% sequence identity to amino acid 1 to amino acid 211 of human FGF-20 as set forth in Fig. 1, and wherein said ~~FGF-20~~ polypeptide has FGF activity.

18. (Original) A method to treat an adrenal leukodystrophy, progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy, encephalomyelitis, Guillian-Barre syndrome, paraproteinemia, or chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a nucleic acid having a nucleotide sequence coding for an FGF-20 polypeptide or a biologically active fragment thereof.

19. (Original) The method of claim 18, wherein said ~~nucleic acid~~ FGF-20 polypeptide is human.

20. (Original) The method of claim 19, wherein the nucleotide sequence codes without interruption for FGF-20.

21. (Original) The method of claim 18, wherein the nucleotide sequence has 95% sequence identity to the nucleotide sequence set forth in Fig. 1.

22. (Original) The method of claim 19, wherein the nucleotide sequence has 95% sequence identity to the nucleotide sequence set forth in Fig. 1.

23. (Original) A method to promote graft survival, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of an FGF-20 polypeptide or a biologically active fragment thereof.

24. (Original) The method of claim 23, wherein said FGF-20 polypeptide is human.

25. (Original) The method of claim 24, wherein said polypeptide has FGF-20 specific immunogenic activity.

26. (Original) The method of claim 23, wherein said polypeptide comprises amino acid 1 to amino acid 211 as set forth in Fig. 1.

27. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 23, wherein said polypeptide has 95% sequence identity to amino acid 1 to amino acid 211 of human FGF-20 as set forth in Fig. 1, and wherein said ~~FGF-20~~ polypeptide has FGF activity.

28. (Original) The method of claim 24, wherein said polypeptide has 95% sequence identity to amino acid 1 to amino acid 211 of human FGF-20 as set forth in Fig. 1, and wherein said ~~FGF-20~~ polypeptide has FGF activity.

29. (Original) A method to promote graft survival, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a nucleic acid having a nucleotide sequence coding for an FGF-20 polypeptide or a biologically active fragment thereof.

30. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 29, wherein said ~~nucleic acid~~ FGF-20 polypeptide is human.

31. (Original) The method of claim 30, wherein the nucleotide sequence codes without interruption for FGF-20.

32. (Original) The method of claim 29, wherein the nucleotide sequence has 95% sequence identity to the nucleotide sequence set forth in Fig. 1.

33. (Original) The method of claim 30, wherein the nucleotide sequence has 95% sequence identity to the nucleotide sequence set forth in Fig. 1.

34. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1 to treat multiple sclerosis.

35. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 7 to treat multiple sclerosis.

36. (New) A method to treat spinal cord damage; spinal cord trauma; neuronal tissue damage produced by an ischemic attack, infarction, hemorrhage or aneurysm; Huntington's disease; multiple sclerosis; myelopathy; myelitis; or syringomyelia, comprising

administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of an FGF-9 polypeptide or a biologically active fragment thereof.

37. **(New)** The method of Claim 36, wherein said FGF-9 polypeptide is human.

38. **(New)** The method of Claim 37, wherein said polypeptide has FGF-9 specific immunogenic activity.

39. **(New)** The method of Claim 36, wherein said polypeptide comprises amino acid 1 to amino acid 208 as set forth in Fig. 3.

40. **(New)** The method of Claim 36, wherein said polypeptide has 95% sequence identity to amino acid 1 to amino acid 208 of human FGF-9 as set forth in Fig. 3, and wherein said polypeptide has FGF activity.

41. **(New)** The method of Claim 37, wherein said polypeptide has 95% sequence identity to amino acid 1 to amino acid 208 of human FGF-9 as set forth in Fig. 3, and wherein said polypeptide has FGF activity.

42. **(New)** A method to treat spinal cord damage; spinal cord trauma; neuronal tissue damage produced by an ischemic attack, infarction, hemorrhage or aneurysm; Huntington's disease; multiple sclerosis; myelopathy; myelitis; or syringomyelia, comprising

administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a nucleic acid having a nucleotide sequence coding for an FGF-9 polypeptide or a biologically active fragment thereof.

43. **(New)** The method of Claim 42, wherein said FGF-9 polypeptide is human.

44. **(New)** The method of Claim 43, wherein the nucleotide sequence codes without interruption for FGF-9.

45. **(New)** The method of Claim 42, wherein the nucleotide sequence has 95% sequence identity to the nucleotide sequence set forth in Fig. 3.

46. **(New)** The method of Claim 43, wherein the nucleotide sequence has 95% sequence identity to the nucleotide sequence set forth in Fig. 3.

47. **(New)** A method to treat an adrenal leukodystrophy, progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy, encephalomyelitis, Guillian-Barre syndrome, paraproteinemia, or chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of an FGF-9 polypeptide or a biologically active fragment thereof.

48. **(New)** The method of Claim 47, wherein said FGF-9 polypeptide is human.

49. **(New)** The method of Claim 48, wherein said polypeptide has FGF-9 specific immunogenic activity.

50. **(New)** The method of Claim 47, wherein said polypeptide comprises amino acid 1 to amino acid 208 as set forth in Fig. 3.

51. **(New)** The method of Claim 47, wherein said polypeptide has 95% sequence identity to amino acid 1 to amino acid 208 of human FGF-9 as set forth in Fig. 3, and wherein said polypeptide has FGF activity.

52. **(New)** The method of Claim 48, wherein said polypeptide has 95% sequence identity to amino acid 1 to amino acid 208 of human FGF-9 as set forth in Fig. 3, and wherein said polypeptide has FGF activity.

53. **(New)** A method to treat an adrenal leukodystrophy, progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy, encephalomyelitis, Guillian-Barre syndrome, paraproteinemia, or chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a nucleic acid having a nucleotide sequence coding for an FGF-9 polypeptide or a biologically active fragment thereof.

54. **(New)** The method of Claim 53, wherein said FGF-9 polypeptide is human.

55. **(New)** The method of Claim 54, wherein the nucleotide sequence codes without interruption for FGF-9.

56. **(New)** The method of Claim 53, wherein the nucleotide sequence has 95% sequence identity to the nucleotide sequence set forth in Fig. 3.

57. **(New)** The method of Claim 54, wherein the nucleotide sequence has 95% sequence identity to the nucleotide sequence set forth in Fig. 3.

58. **(New)** A method to promote graft survival, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of an FGF-9 polypeptide or a biologically active fragment thereof.

59. **(New)** The method of Claim 58, wherein said FGF-9 polypeptide is human.

60. **(New)** The method of Claim 59, wherein said polypeptide has FGF-9 specific immunogenic activity.

61. **(New)** The method of Claim 58, wherein said polypeptide comprises amino acid 1 to amino acid 208 as set forth in Fig. 3.

62. **(New)** The method of Claim 58, wherein said polypeptide has 95% sequence identity to amino acid 1 to amino acid 208 of human FGF-9 as set forth in Fig. 3, and wherein said polypeptide has FGF activity.

63. **(New)** The method of Claim 59, wherein said polypeptide has 95% sequence identity to amino acid 1 to amino acid 208 of human FGF-9 as set forth in Fig. 3, and wherein said polypeptide has FGF activity.

64. **(New)** A method to promote graft survival, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a nucleic acid having a nucleotide sequence coding for an FGF-9 polypeptide or a biologically active fragment thereof.

65. **(New)** The method of Claim 64, wherein said FGF-9 polypeptide is human.

66. **(New)** The method of Claim 65, wherein the nucleotide sequence codes without interruption for FGF-9.

67. **(New)** The method of Claim 64, wherein the nucleotide sequence has 95% sequence identity to the nucleotide sequence set forth in Fig. 3.

68. **(New)** The method of Claim 65, wherein the nucleotide sequence has 95% sequence identity to the nucleotide sequence set forth in Fig. 3.

69. **(New)** The method of claim 36 to treat multiple sclerosis.

70. **(New)** The method of claim 42 to treat multiple sclerosis.